

INCREASING AMERICAN JOBS THROUGH GREATER EXPORTS TO AFRICA ACT OF 2013

MARKUP

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA, GLOBAL HEALTH,
GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS, AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 1777

NOVEMBER 21, 2013

Serial No. 113-122

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs



Available via the World Wide Web: <http://www.foreignaffairs.house.gov/> or
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/>

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

85-644PDF

WASHINGTON : 2014

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov Phone: toll free (866) 512-1800; DC area (202) 512-1800
Fax: (202) 512-2104 Mail: Stop IDCC, Washington, DC 20402-0001

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EDWARD R. ROYCE, California, *Chairman*

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, New Jersey	ELIOT L. ENGEL, New York
ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, Florida	ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA, American Samoa
DANA ROHRBACHER, California	BRAD SHERMAN, California
STEVE CHABOT, Ohio	GREGORY W. MEEKS, New York
JOE WILSON, South Carolina	ALBIO SIRES, New Jersey
MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas	GERALD E. CONNOLLY, Virginia
TED POE, Texas	THEODORE E. DEUTCH, Florida
MATT SALMON, Arizona	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	KAREN BASS, California
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	WILLIAM KEATING, Massachusetts
ADAM KINZINGER, Illinois	DAVID CICILLINE, Rhode Island
MO BROOKS, Alabama	ALAN GRAYSON, Florida
TOM COTTON, Arkansas	JUAN VARGAS, California
PAUL COOK, California	BRADLEY S. SCHNEIDER, Illinois
GEORGE HOLDING, North Carolina	JOSEPH P. KENNEDY III, Massachusetts
RANDY K. WEBER SR., Texas	AMI BERA, California
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	ALAN S. LOWENTHAL, California
STEVE STOCKMAN, Texas	GRACE MENG, New York
RON DeSANTIS, Florida	LOIS FRANKEL, Florida
TREY RADEL, Florida	TULSI GABBARD, Hawaii
DOUG COLLINS, Georgia	JOAQUIN CASTRO, Texas
MARK MEADOWS, North Carolina	
TED S. YOHO, Florida	
LUKE MESSER, Indiana	

AMY PORTER, *Chief of Staff* THOMAS SHEEHY, *Staff Director*
JASON STEINBAUM, *Democratic Staff Director*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA, GLOBAL HEALTH, GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS, AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, New Jersey, *Chairman*

TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	KAREN BASS, California
RANDY K. WEBER SR., Texas	DAVID CICILLINE, Rhode Island
STEVE STOCKMAN, Texas	AMI BERA, California
MARK MEADOWS, North Carolina	

CONTENTS

	Page
MARKUP OF	
H.R. 1777, To create jobs in the United States by increasing United States exports to Africa by at least 200 percent in real dollar value within 10 years, and for other purposes	2
Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 1777 offered by the Honorable Christopher H. Smith, a Representative in Congress from the State of New Jersey, and chairman, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations	24
LETTERS, STATEMENTS, ETC., SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD	
APPENDIX	
Markup notice	44
Markup minutes	45
Markup summary	46

**INCREASING AMERICAN JOBS THROUGH
GREATER EXPORTS TO AFRICA ACT OF 2013**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 2013

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA, GLOBAL HEALTH,
GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS, AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 o'clock a.m., in room 2172 Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Christopher H. Smith (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. SMITH. The subcommittee will come to order. Pursuant to notice, the subcommittee will meet this morning to markup H.R. 1777, the Increasing American Jobs Through Greater Exports to Africa Act of 2013. As our members are aware, this measure enjoys strong bipartisan support. There are competing hearings and other events taking place this morning so we will move quickly to its consideration.

It is the intent of the Chair to consider this measure en bloc, along with a substitute amendment sent to you on Tuesday.

All members have copies of these documents before them, and then after we have concluded our expedited consideration I will recognize myself, Mr. Cicilline, who is sitting in for Ranking Member Bass, and any other members who would like to make a statement. All members are given leave to insert written remarks in the record should they choose to do so.

Seeing that a reporting quorum is present and without objection, the following are considered as read and will be considered en bloc—H.R. 1777, the Increasing American Jobs Through Greater Exports to Africa Act of 2013 and the Smith Amendment 36 to H.R. 1777 sent to your offices on Tuesday.

[The information referred to follows:]

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1777

To create jobs in the United States by increasing United States exports to Africa by at least 200 percent in real dollar value within 10 years, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 26, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. BASS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Small Business, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To create jobs in the United States by increasing United States exports to Africa by at least 200 percent in real dollar value within 10 years, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Increasing American
5 Jobs Through Greater Exports to Africa Act of 2013”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
3 ings:

4 (1) Export growth helps United States busi-
5 nesses grow and create American jobs. In 2011,
6 United States exports supported 9,700,000 jobs and
7 97.8 percent of United States exports came from
8 small- and medium-sized businesses in 2010.

9 (2) The more than 20 Federal agencies that are
10 involved in export promotion and financing are not
11 sufficiently coordinated to adequately expand United
12 States commercial exports to Africa.

13 (3) The President has taken steps to improve
14 how the United States Government supports Amer-
15 ican businesses by mandating an executive review
16 across agencies and a new Doing Business in Africa
17 initiative, but a substantially greater high-level focus
18 on Africa is needed.

19 (4) Many other countries have trade promotion
20 programs that aggressively compete against United
21 States exports in Africa and around the world. For
22 example, in 2010, medium- and long-term official ex-
23 port credit general volumes from the Group of 7
24 countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan,
25 the United Kingdom, and the United States) totaled
26 \$65,400,000,000. Germany provided the largest level

1 of support at \$22,500,000,000, followed by France
2 at \$17,400,000,000 and the United States at
3 \$13,000,000,000. Official export credit support by
4 emerging market economies such as Brazil, China,
5 and India are significant as well.

6 (5) Between 2008 and 2010, China alone pro-
7 vided more than \$110,000,000,000 in loans to the
8 developing world, and, in 2009, China surpassed the
9 United States as the leading trade partner of Afri-
10 can countries. In the last 10 years, African trade
11 with China has increased from \$11,000,000,000 to
12 \$166,000,000,000.

13 (6) The Export-Import Bank of the United
14 States substantially increased lending to United
15 States businesses focused on Africa from
16 \$400,000,000 in 2009 to \$1,400,000,000 in 2011,
17 but the Export-Import Bank of China dwarfed this
18 effort with an estimated \$12,000,000,000 worth of
19 financing. Overall, China is outpacing the United
20 States in selling goods to Africa at a rate of 3 to
21 1.

22 (7) Other countries such as India, Turkey, Rus-
23 sia, and Brazil are also aggressively seeking markets
24 in Africa using their national export banks to pro-
25 vide concessional assistance.

1 (8) The Chinese practice of concessional financ-
2 ing runs contrary to the principles of the Organiza-
3 tion of Economic Co-operation and Development re-
4 lated to open market rates, undermines naturally
5 competitive rates, and can allow governments in Af-
6 rica to overlook the troubling record on labor prac-
7 tices, human rights, and environmental impact.

8 (9) As stated in a recent report entitled “Em-
9 bracing Africa’s Economic Potential” by Senator
10 Chris Coons, “Economic growth in Africa has risen
11 dramatically, but the continent’s vast economic po-
12 tential has not yet been fully realized by the U.S.
13 Government or the American private sector.”.

14 (10) The African continent is undergoing a pe-
15 riod of rapid growth and middle class development,
16 as seen from major indicators such as Internet use,
17 clean water access, and real income growth. In the
18 last decade alone, the percentage of the population
19 with access to the Internet has doubled. Seventy-
20 eight percent of Africa’s rural population now has
21 access to clean water. Over the past 10 years, real
22 income per person in Africa has grown by more than
23 30 percent.

24 (11) Economists have designated Africa as the
25 “next frontier market”, with profitability of many

1 African firms and growth rates of African countries
2 exceeding global averages in recent years. Countries
3 in Africa have a collective spending power of almost
4 \$9,000,000,000 and a gross domestic product of
5 \$1,600,000,000,000, which are projected to double
6 in the next 10 years.

7 (12) In the past 10 years, Africa has been
8 home to 6 of the 10 fastest growing economies in
9 the world. Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to have
10 the fastest growing economies in the world over the
11 next 10 years, with 7 of the 10 fastest growing
12 economies located in sub-Saharan Africa.

13 (13) When countries such as China assist with
14 large-scale government projects, they also gain an
15 upper hand in relations with African leaders and ac-
16 cess to valuable commodities such as oil and copper,
17 typically without regard to environmental, human
18 rights, labor, or governance standards.

19 (14) Unless the United States can offer com-
20 petitive financing for its firms in Africa, it will be
21 deprived of opportunities to participate in African
22 efforts to close the continent's significant infrastruc-
23 ture gap that amounts to an estimated
24 \$100,000,000,000.

1 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to create
2 jobs in the United States by expanding programs that will
3 result in increasing United States exports to Africa by 200
4 percent in real dollar value within 10 years.

5 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

6 In this Act:

7 (1) AFRICA.—The term “Africa” refers to the
8 entire continent of Africa and its 54 countries, in-
9 cluding the Republic of South Sudan.

10 (2) AFRICAN DIASPORA.—The term “African
11 diaspora” means the people of African origin living
12 in the United States, irrespective of their citizenship
13 and nationality, who are willing to contribute to the
14 development of Africa.

15 (3) AGOA.—The term “AGOA” means the Af-
16 rican Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3701
17 et seq.).

18 (4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
19 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
20 mittees” means—

21 (A) the Committee on Appropriations, the
22 Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban
23 Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations,
24 and the Committee on Finance of the Senate;
25 and

1 (B) the Committee on Appropriations, the
2 Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Com-
3 mittee on Financial Services, the Committee on
4 Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Ways
5 and Means of the House of Representatives.

6 (5) DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES.—The term “de-
7 velopment agencies” includes the Department of
8 State, the United States Agency for International
9 Development (USAID), the Millennium Challenge
10 Corporation (MCC), the Overseas Private Invest-
11 ment Corporation (OPIC), the United States Trade
12 and Development Agency (USTDA), the United
13 States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and rel-
14 evant multilateral development banks.

15 (6) TRADE POLICY STAFF COMMITTEE.—The
16 term “Trade Policy Staff Committee” means the
17 Trade Policy Staff Committee established pursuant
18 to section 2002.2 of title 15, Code of Federal Regu-
19 lations, and is composed of representatives of Fed-
20 eral agencies in charge of developing and coordi-
21 nating United States positions on international trade
22 and trade-related investment issues.

23 (7) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—
24 The term “multilateral development banks” has the
25 meaning given that term in section 1701(c)(4) of the

1 International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C.
2 262r(c)(4)) and includes the African Development
3 Foundation.

4 (8) SUB-SAHARAN REGION.—The term “sub-Sa-
5 haran region” refers to the 49 countries listed in
6 section 107 of the African Growth and Opportunity
7 Act (19 U.S.C. 3706) and includes the Republic of
8 South Sudan.

9 (9) TRADE PROMOTION COORDINATING COM-
10 MITTEE.—The term “Trade Promotion Coordinating
11 Committee” means the Trade Promotion Coordi-
12 nating Committee established by Executive Order
13 12870 (58 Fed. Reg. 51753).

14 (10) UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COMMER-
15 CIAL SERVICE.—The term “United States and For-
16 eign Commercial Service” means the United States
17 and Foreign Commercial Service established by sec-
18 tion 2301 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988
19 (15 U.S.C. 4721).

20 **SEC. 4. STRATEGY.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
22 date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall es-
23 tablish a comprehensive United States strategy for public
24 and private investment, trade, and development in Africa.

1 (b) FOCUS OF STRATEGY.—The strategy required by
2 subsection (a) shall focus on—

3 (1) increasing exports of United States goods
4 and services to Africa by 200 percent in real dollar
5 value within 10 years from the date of the enact-
6 ment of this Act;

7 (2) promoting the alignment of United States
8 commercial interests with development priorities in
9 Africa;

10 (3) developing relationships between the govern-
11 ments of countries in Africa and United States busi-
12 nesses that have an expertise in such issues as infra-
13 structure development, technology, telecommuni-
14 cations, energy, and agriculture;

15 (4) improving the competitiveness of United
16 States businesses in Africa, including the role the
17 African diaspora can play in enhancing such com-
18 petitiveness;

19 (5) exploring ways that African diaspora remit-
20 tances can help communities in Africa tackle eco-
21 nomic, development, and infrastructure financing
22 needs;

23 (6) promoting economic integration in Africa
24 through working with the subregional economic com-
25 munities, supporting efforts for deeper integration

1 through the development of customs unions within
2 western and central Africa and within eastern and
3 southern Africa, eliminating time-consuming border
4 formalities into and within these areas, and sup-
5 porting regionally based infrastructure projects;

6 (7) encouraging a greater understanding among
7 United States business and financial communities of
8 the opportunities Africa holds for United States ex-
9 ports;

10 (8) fostering partnership opportunities between
11 United States and African small- and medium-sized
12 enterprises; and

13 (9) monitoring—

14 (A) market loan rates and the availability
15 of capital for United States business investment
16 in Africa;

17 (B) loan rates offered by the governments
18 of other countries for investment in Africa; and

19 (C) the policies of other countries with re-
20 spect to export financing for investment in Afri-
21 ca that are predatory or distort markets.

22 (c) CONSULTATIONS.—In developing the strategy re-
23 quired by subsection (a), the President shall consult
24 with—

25 (1) Congress;

1 (2) each agency that is a member of the Trade
2 Promotion Coordinating Committee;

3 (3) the relevant multilateral development banks,
4 in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury
5 and the respective United States Executive Directors
6 of such banks;

7 (4) each agency that participates in the Trade
8 Policy Staff Committee;

9 (5) the President's National Export Council;

10 (6) each of the development agencies;

11 (7) any other Federal agencies with responsi-
12 bility for export promotion or financing and develop-
13 ment; and

14 (8) the private sector, including businesses,
15 nongovernmental organizations, and African dias-
16 pora groups.

17 (d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—

18 (1) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after
19 the date of the enactment of this Act, the President
20 shall submit to Congress the strategy required by
21 subsection (a).

22 (2) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 3
23 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
24 President shall submit to Congress a report on the

1 implementation of the strategy required by sub-
2 section (a).

3 (3) CONTENT OF REPORT.—The report re-
4 quired by paragraph (2) shall include an assessment
5 of the extent to which the strategy required by sub-
6 section (a)—

7 (A) has been successful in developing crit-
8 ical analyses of policies to increase exports to
9 Africa;

10 (B) has been successful in increasing the
11 competitiveness of United States businesses in
12 Africa;

13 (C) has been successful in creating jobs in
14 the United States, including the nature and
15 sustainability of such jobs;

16 (D) has provided sufficient United States
17 Government support to meet third country com-
18 petition in the region;

19 (E) has been successful in helping the Af-
20 rican diaspora in the United States participate
21 in economic growth in Africa;

22 (F) has been successful in promoting eco-
23 nomic integration in Africa; and

24 (G) has made a meaningful contribution to
25 the transformation of Africa and its full inte-

1 gration into the 21st century world economy,
2 not only as a supplier of primary products but
3 also as full participant in international supply
4 and distribution chains and as a consumer of
5 international goods and services.

6 **SEC. 5. SPECIAL AFRICA STRATEGY COORDINATOR.**

7 The President shall designate an individual to serve
8 as Special Africa Export Strategy Coordinator—

9 (1) to oversee the development and implementa-
10 tion of the strategy required by section 4; and

11 (2) to coordinate with the Trade Promotion Co-
12 ordinating Committee, (the interagency AGOA com-
13 mittees), and development agencies with respect to
14 developing and implementing the strategy.

15 **SEC. 6. TRADE MISSION TO AFRICA.**

16 It is the sense of Congress that, not later than 1 year
17 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
18 of Commerce and other high-level officials of the United
19 States Government with responsibility for export pro-
20 motion, financing, and development should conduct a joint
21 trade mission to Africa.

22 **SEC. 7. PERSONNEL.**

23 (a) UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL
24 SERVICE.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce
2 shall ensure that not less than 10 total United
3 States and Foreign Commercial Service officers are
4 assigned to Africa for each of the first 5 fiscal years
5 beginning after the date of the enactment of this
6 Act.

7 (2) ASSIGNMENT.—The Secretary shall, in con-
8 sultation with the Trade Promotion Coordinating
9 Committee and the Special Africa Export Strategy
10 Coordinator, assign the United States and Foreign
11 Commercial Service officers described in paragraph
12 (1) to United States embassies in Africa after con-
13 ducting a timely resource allocation analysis that
14 represents a forward-looking assessment of future
15 United States trade opportunities in Africa.

16 (3) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—

17 (A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable
18 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
19 Secretary of Commerce shall, using existing
20 staff, assign not less than 1 full-time United
21 States and Foreign Commercial Service officer
22 to the office of the United States Executive Di-
23 rector at the World Bank and the African De-
24 velopment Bank.

1 (B) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each United
2 States and Foreign Commercial Service officer
3 assigned under subparagraph (A) shall be re-
4 sponsible for—

5 (i) increasing the access of United
6 States businesses to procurement contracts
7 with the multilateral development bank to
8 which the officer is assigned; and

9 (ii) facilitating the access of United
10 States businesses to risk insurance, equity
11 investments, consulting services, and lend-
12 ing provided by that bank.

13 (b) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED
14 STATES.—Of the amounts collected by the Export-Import
15 Bank that remain after paying the expenses the Bank is
16 authorized to pay from such amounts for administrative
17 expenses, the Bank shall use sufficient funds to do the
18 following:

19 (1) Increase the number of staff dedicated to
20 expanding business development for Africa, including
21 increasing the number of business development trips
22 the Bank conducts to Africa and the amount of time
23 staff spends in Africa to meet the goals set forth in
24 section 9 and paragraph (4) of section 6(a) of the

1 Export-Import Bank of 1945, as added by section
2 9(a)(2).

3 (2) Maintain an appropriate number of employ-
4 ees of the Bank assigned to United States field of-
5 fices of the Bank to be distributed as geographically
6 appropriate through the United States. Such offices
7 shall coordinate with the related export efforts un-
8 dertaken by the Small Business Administration re-
9 gional field offices.

10 (3) Upgrade the Bank's equipment and soft-
11 ware to more expeditiously, effectively, and effi-
12 ciently process and track applications for financing
13 received by the Bank.

14 (c) OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORA-
15 TION.—

16 (1) STAFFING.—Of the net offsetting collections
17 collected by the Overseas Private Investment Cor-
18 poration used for administrative expenses, the Cor-
19 poration shall use sufficient funds to increase by not
20 more than 5 the staff needed to promote stable and
21 sustainable economic growth and development in Af-
22 rica, to strengthen and expand the private sector in
23 Africa, and to facilitate the general economic devel-
24 opment of Africa, with a particular focus on helping

1 United States businesses expand into African mar-
2 kets.

3 (2) REPORT.—The Corporation shall report to
4 the appropriate congressional committees on whether
5 recent technology upgrades have resulted in more ef-
6 fective and efficient processing and tracking of appli-
7 cations for financing received by the Corporation.

8 (3) CERTAIN COSTS NOT CONSIDERED ADMINIS-
9 TRATIVE EXPENSES.—For purposes of this sub-
10 section, systems infrastructure costs associated with
11 activities authorized by title IV of chapter 2 of part
12 I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
13 231 et seq.) shall not be considered administrative
14 expenses.

15 (d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
16 tion shall be construed as permitting the reduction of De-
17 partment of Commerce, Department of State, Export Im-
18 port Bank, or Overseas Private Investment Corporation
19 personnel or the alteration of planned personnel increases
20 in other regions, except where a personnel decrease was
21 previously anticipated or where decreased export opportu-
22 nities justify personnel reductions.

23 **SEC. 8. TRAINING.**

24 The President shall develop a plan—

1 (1) to standardize the training received by
2 United States and Foreign Commercial Service offi-
3 cers, economic officers of the Department of State,
4 and economic officers of the United States Agency
5 for International Development with respect to the
6 programs and procedures of the Export-Import
7 Bank of the United States, the Overseas Private In-
8 vestment Corporation, the Small Business Adminis-
9 tration, and the United States Trade and Develop-
10 ment Agency; and

11 (2) to ensure that, not later than 1 year after
12 the date of the enactment of this Act—

13 (A) all United States and Foreign Com-
14 mercial Service officers that are stationed over-
15 seas receive the training described in paragraph
16 (1); and

17 (B) in the case of a country to which no
18 United States and Foreign Commercial Service
19 officer is assigned, any economic officer of the
20 Department of State stationed in that country
21 shall receive that training.

22 **SEC. 9. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK FINANCING.**

23 (a) **FINANCING FOR PROJECTS IN AFRICA.—**

24 (1) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.—**It is the sense of
25 Congress that foreign export credit agencies are pro-

1 viding non-OECD arrangement compliant financing
2 in Africa, which is trade distorting and threatens
3 United States jobs.

4 (2) IN GENERAL.—Section 6(a) of the Export-
5 Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635e(a)) is
6 amended by adding at the end the following:

7 “(4) PERCENT OF FINANCING TO BE USED FOR
8 PROJECTS IN AFRICA.—The Bank shall, to the ex-
9 tent that there are acceptable final applications, in-
10 crease the amount it finances to Africa over the
11 prior year’s financing for each of the first five fiscal
12 years beginning after the date of the enactment of
13 the Increasing American Jobs Through Greater Ex-
14 ports to Africa Act of 2013.”.

15 (3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
16 date of the enactment of this Act, and annually
17 thereafter for 5 years, the Export-Import Bank shall
18 report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
19 Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations,
20 and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate
21 and the Committee on Financial Services, the Com-
22 mittee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on
23 Appropriations of the House of Representatives if
24 the Bank has not used at least 10 percent of its
25 lending capabilities for projects in Africa as de-

1 scribed in paragraph (4) of section 6(a) of the Ex-
2 port-Import Bank of 1945, as added by paragraph
3 (2). The report shall include the reasons why the
4 Bank failed to reach this goal and a description of
5 all final applications for projects in Africa that were
6 deemed unworthy of Bank support.

7 (b) AVAILABILITY OF PORTION OF CAPITALIZATION
8 TO COMPETE AGAINST FOREIGN CONCESSIONAL
9 LOANS.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Bank shall make avail-
11 able annually such amounts as are necessary for
12 loans that counter trade distorting non-OECD ar-
13 rangement compliant financing or preferential, tied
14 aid, or other related non-market loans offered by
15 other nations for which United States companies are
16 also competing or interested in competing.

17 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
18 date of the enactment of this Act, and annually
19 thereafter for 5 years, the Export-Import Bank shall
20 submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
21 Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations,
22 and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate
23 and the Committee on Financial Services, the Com-
24 mittee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on
25 Appropriations of the House of Representatives a re-

1 port on all loans made or rejected that were consid-
2 ered to counter non-OECD arrangement compliant
3 financing offered by other nations to its firms. The
4 report shall not disclose any information that is con-
5 fidential or business proprietary, or that would vio-
6 late section 1905 of title 18, United States Code
7 (commonly referred to as the “Trade Secrets Act”).
8 The report shall include a description of trade dis-
9 torting non-OECD arrangement compliant financing
10 loans made by other countries during that fiscal year
11 to firms that competed against the United States
12 firms.

13 **SEC. 10. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.**

14 Section 22(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C.
15 649(b)) is amended—

16 (1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by
17 inserting “the Trade Promotion Coordinating Com-
18 mittee,” after “Director of the United States Trade
19 and Development Agency,”; and

20 (2) in paragraph (3), by inserting “regional of-
21 fices of the Export-Import Bank,” after “Retired
22 Executives,”.

1 **SEC. 11. BILATERAL, SUBREGIONAL AND REGIONAL, AND**
2 **MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS.**

3 Where applicable, the President shall explore oppor-
4 tunities to negotiate bilateral, subregional, and regional
5 agreements that encourage trade and eliminate nontariff
6 barriers to trade between countries, such as negotiating
7 investor friendly double-taxation treaties and investment
8 promotion agreements. United States negotiators in multi-
9 lateral forum should take into account the objectives of
10 this Act. To the extent any such agreements exist between
11 the United States and an African country, the President
12 shall ensure that the agreement is being implemented in
13 a manner that maximizes the positive effects for United
14 States trade, export, and labor interests as well as the eco-
15 nomic development of the countries in Africa.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 1777
OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Increasing American
3 Jobs Through Greater Exports to Africa Act of 2013”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
6 ings:

7 (1) Export growth helps United States busi-
8 nesses grow and create American jobs. In 2011,
9 United States exports supported 9,700,000 jobs and
10 97.8 percent of United States exports came from
11 small- and medium-sized businesses in 2010.

12 (2) The more than 20 Federal agencies that are
13 involved in export promotion and financing are not
14 sufficiently coordinated to adequately expand United
15 States commercial exports to Africa.

16 (3) The President has taken steps to improve
17 how the United States Government supports Amer-
18 ican businesses by mandating an executive review

1 across agencies and a new Doing Business in Africa
2 initiative, but a substantially greater high-level focus
3 on Africa is needed.

4 (4) Many other countries have trade promotion
5 programs that aggressively compete against United
6 States exports in Africa and around the world. For
7 example, in 2010, medium- and long-term official ex-
8 port credit general volumes from the Group of 7
9 countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan,
10 the United Kingdom, and the United States) totaled
11 \$65,400,000,000. Germany provided the largest level
12 of support at \$22,500,000,000, followed by France
13 at \$17,400,000,000 and the United States at
14 \$13,000,000,000. Official export credit support by
15 emerging market economies such as Brazil, China,
16 and India are significant as well.

17 (5) Between 2008 and 2010, China alone pro-
18 vided more than \$110,000,000,000 in loans to the
19 developing world, and, in 2009, China surpassed the
20 United States as the leading trade partner of Afri-
21 can countries. In the last 10 years, African trade
22 with China has increased from \$11,000,000,000 to
23 \$166,000,000,000.

24 (6) Other countries such as India, Turkey, Rus-
25 sia, and Brazil are also aggressively seeking markets

1 in Africa using their national export banks to pro-
2 vide concessional assistance.

3 (7) The Chinese practice of concessional financ-
4 ing runs contrary to the principles of the Organiza-
5 tion of Economic Co-operation and Development re-
6 lated to open market rates, undermines naturally
7 competitive rates, and can allow governments in Af-
8 rica to overlook the troubling record on labor prac-
9 tices, human rights, and environmental impact.

10 (8) As stated in a recent report entitled “Em-
11 bracing Africa’s Economic Potential” by Senator
12 Chris Coons, “Economic growth in Africa has risen
13 dramatically, but the continent’s vast economic po-
14 tential has not yet been fully realized by the U.S.
15 Government or the American private sector.”.

16 (9) The African continent is undergoing a pe-
17 riod of rapid growth and middle class development,
18 as seen from major indicators such as Internet use,
19 clean water access, and real income growth. In the
20 last decade alone, the percentage of the population
21 with access to the Internet has doubled. Seventy-
22 eight percent of Africa’s rural population now has
23 access to clean water. Over the past 10 years, real
24 income per person in Africa has grown by more than
25 30 percent.

1 (10) Economists have designated Africa as the
2 “next frontier market”, with profitability of many
3 African firms and growth rates of African countries
4 exceeding global averages in recent years. Countries
5 in Africa have a collective spending power of almost
6 \$9,000,000,000 and a gross domestic product of
7 \$1,600,000,000,000, which are projected to double
8 in the next 10 years.

9 (11) In the past 10 years, Africa has been
10 home to 6 of the 10 fastest growing economies in
11 the world. Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to have
12 the fastest growing economies in the world over the
13 next 10 years, with 7 of the 10 fastest growing
14 economies located in sub-Saharan Africa.

15 (12) When countries such as China assist with
16 large-scale government projects, they also gain an
17 upper hand in relations with African leaders and ac-
18 cess to valuable commodities such as oil and copper,
19 typically without regard to environmental, human
20 rights, labor, or governance standards.

21 (13) Unless the United States can offer com-
22 petitive financing for its firms in Africa, it will be
23 deprived of opportunities to participate in African
24 efforts to close the continent’s significant infrastruc-

1 ture gap that amounts to an estimated
2 \$100,000,000,000.

3 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to create
4 jobs in the United States by expanding programs that will
5 result in increasing United States exports to Africa by 200
6 percent in real dollar value within 10 years.

7 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

8 In this Act:

9 (1) AFRICA.—The term “Africa” refers to the
10 entire continent of Africa and its 54 countries, in-
11 cluding the Republic of South Sudan.

12 (2) AFRICAN DIASPORA.—The term “African
13 diaspora” means the people of African origin living
14 in the United States, irrespective of their citizenship
15 and nationality, who are willing to contribute to the
16 development of Africa.

17 (3) AGOA.—The term “AGOA” means the Af-
18 rican Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3701
19 et seq.).

20 (4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
21 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
22 mittees” means—

23 (A) the Committee on Appropriations, the
24 Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban
25 Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations,

1 and the Committee on Finance of the Senate;
2 and

3 (B) the Committee on Appropriations, the
4 Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Com-
5 mittee on Financial Services, the Committee on
6 Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Ways
7 and Means of the House of Representatives.

8 (5) DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES.—The term “de-
9 velopment agencies” includes the Department of
10 State, the United States Agency for International
11 Development (USAID), the Millennium Challenge
12 Corporation (MCC), the Overseas Private Invest-
13 ment Corporation (OPIC), the United States Trade
14 and Development Agency (USTDA), the United
15 States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and rel-
16 evant multilateral development banks.

17 (6) TRADE POLICY STAFF COMMITTEE.—The
18 term “Trade Policy Staff Committee” means the
19 Trade Policy Staff Committee established pursuant
20 to section 2002.2 of title 15, Code of Federal Regu-
21 lations, and is composed of representatives of Fed-
22 eral agencies in charge of developing and coordi-
23 nating United States positions on international trade
24 and trade-related investment issues.

1 (7) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—
2 The term “multilateral development banks” has the
3 meaning given that term in section 1701(c)(4) of the
4 International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C.
5 262r(c)(4)) and includes the African Development
6 Foundation.

7 (8) SUB-SAHARAN REGION.—The term “sub-Sa-
8 haran region” refers to the 49 countries listed in
9 section 107 of the African Growth and Opportunity
10 Act (19 U.S.C. 3706) and includes the Republic of
11 South Sudan.

12 (9) TRADE PROMOTION COORDINATING COM-
13 MITTEE.—The term “Trade Promotion Coordinating
14 Committee” means the Trade Promotion Coordi-
15 nating Committee established by Executive Order
16 12870 (58 Fed. Reg. 51753).

17 (10) UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COMMER-
18 CIAL SERVICE.—The term “United States and For-
19 eign Commercial Service” means the United States
20 and Foreign Commercial Service established by sec-
21 tion 2301 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988
22 (15 U.S.C. 4721).

23 **SEC. 4. STRATEGY.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
25 date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall es-

1 establish a comprehensive United States strategy for public
2 and private investment, trade, and development in Africa.

3 (b) FOCUS OF STRATEGY.—The strategy required by
4 subsection (a) shall focus on—

5 (1) increasing exports of United States goods
6 and services to Africa by 200 percent in real dollar
7 value within 10 years from the date of the enact-
8 ment of this Act;

9 (2) promoting the alignment of United States
10 commercial interests with development priorities in
11 Africa;

12 (3) developing relationships between the govern-
13 ments of countries in Africa and United States busi-
14 nesses that have an expertise in such issues as infra-
15 structure development, technology, telecommuni-
16 cations, energy, and agriculture;

17 (4) improving the competitiveness of United
18 States businesses in Africa, including the role the
19 African diaspora can play in enhancing such com-
20 petitiveness;

21 (5) exploring ways that African diaspora remit-
22 tances can help communities in Africa tackle eco-
23 nomic, development, and infrastructure financing
24 needs;

1 (6) promoting economic integration in Africa
2 through working with the subregional economic com-
3 munities, supporting efforts for deeper integration
4 through the development of customs unions within
5 western and central Africa and within eastern and
6 southern Africa, eliminating time-consuming border
7 formalities into and within these areas, and sup-
8 porting regionally based infrastructure projects;

9 (7) encouraging a greater understanding among
10 United States business and financial communities of
11 the opportunities Africa holds for United States ex-
12 ports;

13 (8) fostering partnership opportunities between
14 United States and African small- and medium-sized
15 enterprises; and

16 (9) monitoring—

17 (A) market loan rates and the availability
18 of capital for United States business investment
19 in Africa;

20 (B) loan rates offered by the governments
21 of other countries for investment in Africa; and

22 (C) the policies of other countries with re-
23 spect to export financing for investment in Afri-
24 ca that are predatory or distort markets.

1 (c) CONSULTATIONS.—In developing the strategy re-
2 quired by subsection (a), the President shall consult
3 with—

4 (1) Congress;

5 (2) each agency that is a member of the Trade
6 Promotion Coordinating Committee;

7 (3) the relevant multilateral development banks,
8 in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury
9 and the respective United States Executive Directors
10 of such banks;

11 (4) each agency that participates in the Trade
12 Policy Staff Committee;

13 (5) the President’s National Export Council;

14 (6) each of the development agencies;

15 (7) any other Federal agencies with responsi-
16 bility for export promotion or financing and develop-
17 ment; and

18 (8) the private sector, including businesses,
19 nongovernmental organizations, and African dias-
20 pora groups.

21 (d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—

22 (1) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after
23 the date of the enactment of this Act, the President
24 shall submit to Congress the strategy required by
25 subsection (a).

1 (2) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 3
2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
3 President shall submit to Congress a report on the
4 implementation of the strategy required by sub-
5 section (a).

6 (3) CONTENT OF REPORT.—The report re-
7 quired by paragraph (2) shall include an assessment
8 of the extent to which the strategy required by sub-
9 section (a)—

10 (A) has been successful in developing crit-
11 ical analyses of policies to increase exports to
12 Africa;

13 (B) has been successful in increasing the
14 competitiveness of United States businesses in
15 Africa;

16 (C) has been successful in creating jobs in
17 the United States, including the nature and
18 sustainability of such jobs;

19 (D) has provided sufficient United States
20 Government support to meet third country com-
21 petition in the region;

22 (E) has been successful in helping the Af-
23 rican diaspora in the United States participate
24 in economic growth in Africa;

1 (F) has been successful in promoting eco-
2 nomic integration in Africa; and

3 (G) has made a meaningful contribution to
4 the transformation of Africa and its full inte-
5 gration into the 21st century world economy,
6 not only as a supplier of primary products but
7 also as full participant in international supply
8 and distribution chains and as a consumer of
9 international goods and services.

10 **SEC. 5. TRADE MISSION TO AFRICA.**

11 It is the sense of Congress that, not later than 1 year
12 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
13 of Commerce and other high-level officials of the United
14 States Government with responsibility for export pro-
15 motion, financing, and development should conduct a joint
16 trade mission to Africa.

17 **SEC. 6. PERSONNEL.**

18 (a) UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL
19 SERVICE.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce
21 shall ensure that not less than 10 total existing
22 United States and Foreign Commercial Service offi-
23 cers are assigned to Africa for each of the first 5 fis-
24 cal years beginning after the date of the enactment
25 of this Act.

1 (2) ASSIGNMENT.—The Secretary shall, in con-
2 sultation with the Trade Promotion Coordinating
3 Committee and the Special Africa Export Strategy
4 Coordinator, assign the United States and Foreign
5 Commercial Service officers described in paragraph
6 (1) to United States embassies in Africa after con-
7 ducting a timely resource allocation analysis that
8 represents a forward-looking assessment of future
9 United States trade opportunities in Africa.

10 (3) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—

11 (A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable
12 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
13 Secretary of Commerce shall, using existing
14 staff, assign not less than 1 full-time United
15 States and Foreign Commercial Service officer
16 to the office of the United States Executive Di-
17 rector at the World Bank and the African De-
18 velopment Bank.

19 (B) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each United
20 States and Foreign Commercial Service officer
21 assigned under subparagraph (A) shall be re-
22 sponsible for—

23 (i) increasing the access of United
24 States businesses to procurement contracts

1 with the multilateral development bank to
2 which the officer is assigned; and

3 (ii) facilitating the access of United
4 States businesses to risk insurance, equity
5 investments, consulting services, and lend-
6 ing provided by that bank.

7 (b) OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORA-
8 TION.—

9 (1) STAFFING.—Of the net offsetting collections
10 collected by the Overseas Private Investment Cor-
11 poration used for administrative expenses, the Cor-
12 poration shall use sufficient funds to increase by not
13 more than 5 the staff needed to promote stable and
14 sustainable economic growth and development in Af-
15 rica, to strengthen and expand the private sector in
16 Africa, and to facilitate the general economic devel-
17 opment of Africa, with a particular focus on helping
18 United States businesses expand into African mar-
19 kets.

20 (2) REPORT.—The Corporation shall report to
21 the appropriate congressional committees on whether
22 recent technology upgrades have resulted in more ef-
23 fective and efficient processing and tracking of appli-
24 cations for financing received by the Corporation.

1 (3) CERTAIN COSTS NOT CONSIDERED ADMINIS-
2 TRATIVE EXPENSES.—For purposes of this sub-
3 section, systems infrastructure costs associated with
4 activities authorized by title IV of chapter 2 of part
5 I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
6 231 et seq.) shall not be considered administrative
7 expenses.

8 (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
9 tion shall be construed as permitting the reduction of De-
10 partment of Commerce, Department of State, or Overseas
11 Private Investment Corporation personnel or the alter-
12 ation of planned personnel increases in other regions, ex-
13 cept where a personnel decrease was previously anticipated
14 or where decreased export opportunities justify personnel
15 reductions.

16 **SEC. 7. TRAINING.**

17 The President shall develop a plan—

18 (1) to standardize the training received by
19 United States and Foreign Commercial Service offi-
20 cers, economic officers of the Department of State,
21 and economic officers of the United States Agency
22 for International Development with respect to the
23 programs and procedures of the Overseas Private
24 Investment Corporation, the Small Business Admin-

1 istration, and the United States Trade and Develop-
2 ment Agency; and

3 (2) to ensure that, not later than 1 year after
4 the date of the enactment of this Act—

5 (A) all United States and Foreign Com-
6 mercial Service officers that are stationed over-
7 seas receive the training described in paragraph
8 (1); and

9 (B) in the case of a country to which no
10 United States and Foreign Commercial Service
11 officer is assigned, any economic officer of the
12 Department of State stationed in that country
13 shall receive that training.

14 **SEC. 8. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.**

15 Section 22(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C.
16 649(b)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1)
17 by inserting “the Trade Promotion Coordinating Com-
18 mittee,” after “Director of the United States Trade and
19 Development Agency,”.



Mr. SMITH. The Chair moves that the en bloc items be adopted. All those in favor say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. SMITH. Those opposed? In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it and the items considered en bloc are adopted. Without objection, the measures as amended are reported favorably to the full committee and the staff is directed to make technical and conforming changes. Now that we have completed the formal considerations of these measures, again I would like to recognize myself for a brief explanation of the bill, H.R. 1777, the Increasing American Jobs Through Greater Exports to Africa Act of 2013. This bill, which I am happy to say is cosponsored by our Ranking Member Karen Bass and Congressman Bobby Rush, directs the President to establish a comprehensive U.S. strategy for public and private investment, trade, and development in Africa. This legislation focuses, among other things, on increasing exports of U.S. goods and services to Africa by 200 percent in real dollar value within 10 years. According to the Department of Commerce, every \$1 billion in U.S. exports creates some 6,000 jobs in this country.

My legislation calls for the alignment of U.S. commercial interests in the development of priorities in Africa. Trade and aid are not mutually exclusive. Capacity building, for example, is a development tool and it must be used to enable African countries to become more proficient in promoting trade and expanding wealth opportunities in their countries. Improving the competitiveness of U.S. businesses in Africa is in America's interest as well since more prosperous Africans can afford U.S.-manufactured goods.

This legislation encourages a greater understanding among U.S. financial and business communities of the opportunities that Africa holds for U.S. exports. Today, U.S. publications only occasionally describe the commercial opportunities available in Africa. If you read *Fortune*, *Business Week*, or even *Black Enterprise* magazines, you will read perhaps an annual Africa-focused issue that is in general in its description of business in Africa, but there is little ongoing discussion of the kind of linkages that U.S. businesses are missing. Chinese, Japanese, and even Turkish businesspeople are taking full advantage of those opportunities today, and American businesspeople should have the same chances to benefit from them.

The legislation fosters partnership opportunities between U.S. and African small- and medium-sized enterprises, especially among the African diaspora businesses which have not benefited from the African Growth and Opportunity Act, or AGOA, as they might have. Again, this is a function of not having sufficient information on which to base important commercial decisions.

The President is required, pursuant to the bill, if it becomes law, to designate a special Africa export strategy coordinator. U.S. trade policy is too often stovepiped, meaning that various agencies pursue their missions without sufficient coordination. In an increasingly competitive global trade environment, this practice must end. The Secretary of Commerce is directed to ensure that at least 10 total U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service Officers are assigned to U.S. Embassies in Africa for each of the first 5 fiscal years after enactment of the act. We tried to increase foreign commercial serv-

ice officers under AGOA, but their numbers are currently, in fact, shrinking.

I see this legislation as complementing AGOA. It is absolutely not replacing it. When AGOA is reauthorized, and we hope that will be next year, this legislation will be a worthy companion to balance the benefits of U.S.-Africa trade for businesspeople on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

I would like to now yield to Mr. Cicilline.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to begin by thanking you and Ranking Member Bass for your leadership in moving to markup H.R. 1777, the Increasing American Jobs Through Greater Exports to Africa Act of 2013. You and Congressman Rush have shown incredible leadership in introducing a bill that is both good for our country and good for African nations. I also want to acknowledge the bipartisan Senate companion too, S. 718, introduced by Senator Durbin, and that includes 10 other Senate members who have shown their support for this measure.

We are now well familiar with the facts that African economies are growing at a respectable pace, and several consistently beyond that. Over the last dozen years some of the world's fastest growing economies are in Africa. With over 1 billion Africans participating in the global marketplace, we see new consumers who are eager to take part in the flow of goods and services and who have increasing purchasing power for those goods and services. I am pleased and strongly support this bill which calls for comprehensive United States strategy for public and private investment, trade, and development in Africa. Such a strategy is important and essential to U.S. private sectors to engage effectively and support this type of engagement that African nations require if we are to transition from transitional aid models to that of trade and investment.

I would particularly note the important role played by the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service Officers. These dedicated representatives of the Department of Commerce play an integral role in our efforts to expand U.S. investment in Africa. They are key to the local private sector and can introduce visiting U.S. companies to local government and private sector representatives. We need more of these experts in Africa and I heartily support the bill's call for an increase in the number of Foreign Commercial Service Officers assigned to countries in Africa.

If our Nation seeks to be competitive on the continent, it will require new steps, new strategies, and new thinking to recognize that the U.S. can be a market leader and key business partner on the continent if we want to be. Indeed, for all of the discussion about the aggressive marketing tactics displayed by China and others, neither BRICs nations nor former colonial powers in Africa can match U.S. companies in terms of the marketing of quality of goods and services, the provision of sound maintenance contracts, and the development of outstanding executive training. This is why so many countries worldwide like to work with the U.S. private sector, and in this respect Africa is no different.

It is against this backdrop that I support this bill which focuses on an assertive and comprehensive whole of government approach to U.S. Government and U.S. private sector engagement with the countries of Africa. Mr. Chairman, earlier this year President

Obama visited Senegal, South Africa, and Tanzania. During his visit to the continent, he spoke of his strong support for the reauthorization of AGOA and announced two landmark Presidential initiatives—Power Africa, aimed at building the continent’s access to electrical power to help grow businesses, and Trade Africa, aimed at developing greater interregional trade and augmenting U.S. trade and investment. This bill complements these initiatives by promoting greater U.S. Government synergy, facilitating public-private partnership, and augmenting U.S. bilateral relations with the countries of Africa.

Mr. Chairman, in closing I want to once again acknowledge the bipartisan, bicameral support under your leadership for not only the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) but the greater goal of growing partnership between the U.S. and African private sector. You and many of my colleagues in this committee have long recognized the importance of this goal for the United States and the countries of Africa. I thank you for your continued support and look forward in continuing to work with you and Ranking Member Bass and my colleagues in this regard. I thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Cicilline, thank you very much. Would any other members like to be heard?

Mr. Meadows?

Mr. MEADOWS. Just would like to thank the chairman for his foresight and his unrelenting pursuit to make sure that we have a good relationship with the continent of Africa, but also in terms of creating jobs here in America. And so just my compliments to him and wish him a happy Thanksgiving.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you.

Mr. Weber?

Mr. WEBER. What he said.

Mr. SMITH. Okay, thank you. I want to thank my colleagues for their support of this legislation, their cosponsorship of it, and we will move to the full committee. The markup session of this subcommittee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:13 a.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

A P P E N D I X

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP NOTICE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6128

Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations
Christopher H. Smith (R-NJ), Chairman

November 14, 2013

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN meeting of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, to be held in Room 2172 of the Rayburn House Office Building (and available live on the Committee website at <http://www.foreignaffairs.house.gov>):

DATE: Thursday, November 21, 2013

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H.R. 1777, Increasing American Jobs Through Greater Exports to Africa Act of 2013.

*NOTE: Further measures may be added.

By Direction of the Chairman

The Committee on Foreign Affairs seeks to make its facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. If you are in need of special accommodations, please call 202/225-5021 at least four business days in advance of the event, whenever practicable. Questions with regard to special accommodations in general (including availability of Committee materials in alternative formats and assistive listening devices) may be directed to the Committee.



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINUTES OF SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

MINUTES OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and MARKUP
International Organizations

Day Thursday Date November 21, 2013 Room 2172 Rayburn

Starting Time 10:00 a.m. Ending Time 10:13 a.m.

Recesses 0 (___ to ___) (___ to ___) (___ to ___) (___ to ___) (___ to ___) (___ to ___)

Presiding Member(s)

C. Smith

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session

Electronically Recorded (taped)

Executive (closed) Session

Stenographic Record

Televised

BILLS FOR MARKUP: (Include bill number(s) and title(s) of legislation.)

H.R. 1777, Increasing American Jobs Through Greater Exports to Africa Act of 2013

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Weber, Cicilline, Bera, Meadows

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD: (List any statements submitted for the record.)

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP: (Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)

H.R. 1777 passed, as amended by Smith (NJ) #36, by unanimous consent

RECORDED VOTES TAKEN (FOR MARKUP): (Attach final vote tally sheet listing each member.)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Yeas</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
----------------	-------------	-------------	----------------	-------------------

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____

or

TIME ADJOURNED 10:13 a.m.

Gregory B. Supkis
Subcommittee Staff Director

11/21/2013 Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations Markup Summary

The Chair called up the following measure for consideration by the Committee. By unanimous consent, the one measure and one amendment (previously provided to Members of the Committee) were considered *en bloc*:

H.R. 1777 (Smith - NJ), “Increasing American Jobs Through Greater Exports to Africa Act of 2013.”

- a. As amended by Smith 36 (an amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Rep. Smith of New Jersey)

The amendment and measure and were adopted by voice vote, and favorably reported to the Full Committee, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Subcommittee adjourned.